

Israel plans new settlements near Jerusalem for S. Americans

AMMAN (R). — Israel is planning to establish new settlements in Jerusalem for Jewish immigrants from South America, according to reports from the occupied West Bank, the official Jordan News Agency (JNA) said Saturday. It said the Israelis also intended to establish agricultural settlements extending from the outskirts of Rafah, on the Mediterranean, to BeerSheva, 60 kms. to the southeast.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالعمارة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراي)

Argentine F.M. attacked

BUENOS AIRES, May 7 (R). — Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar Guzzetti today suffered severe head injuries in an attack by unknown men, who got away, the government announced. A communique issued by the Public Information Secretariat said Adm. Guzzetti was attacked as he entered a private clinic. It described the attackers as "subversive criminals", the term used by the military government for leftwing guerrillas. Police sources said two men hit Adm. Guzzetti twice on the head with a blunt instrument. Later the private news agency Noticias Argentinas said the attackers fired several shots at the minister as he was entering the hospital.

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Industrial nations agree: Recovery is underway but slow

LONDON, May 7 (Agencies) — Leaders of the world's top non-communist industrial nations today agreed that recovery from world recession was under way — but still was not moving quickly enough.

The account of the first session of the two-day economic summit was given by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

He said the seven believed that business and consumer confidence was not high enough and that inflation and unemployment were still far from beaten.

The conference opened with U.S. President Jimmy Carter still encountering strain in his relations with West Germany and France.

But the principal cause of dispute, the argument about exporting nuclear technology, was pushed on one side for the first three-hour 15 minute session.

Gathered round a table at number 10 Downing Street, official residence of British Prime Minister James Callaghan, the seven — Britain, the United States, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan — discussed broad economic problems.

One problem stressed was the need to combat inflation without increasing unemployment and to try to reduce the numbers of jobless without stimulating a new burst of inflation.

Mr. Blumenthal said all seven leaders pledged they would do everything necessary to meet the targets for economic growth rates their governments had set.

There was no criticism by any of the seven that a growth rate in any specific country could be increased, he added.

He made the comment when asked if President Carter had pressed anew for West Germany and Japan to do more to stimulate their already strong economies to help weaker industrialized countries.

President Carter gave a bright picture of the U.S. economy and said his target of reducing unemployment to seven per cent of the working force by the end of the year would be met earlier.

The U.S. Labour Department

announced in Washington yesterday that the unemployment rate had already dropped to seven per cent because of a strong recovery from the dislocations caused by severe winter weather in January and February.

President Carter also expressed confidence that his administration would meet its economic growth target of between 5.8 and six per cent by the end of 1977.

Mr. Blumenthal said all seven leaders strongly rejected trade protectionism and voiced their pleasure over the fact that no country had resorted to that device, despite the recession of the past few years.

President Carter pointed out that he had demonstrated his opposition to trade protectionism recently by rejecting recommendations from his international trade commissions to impose import quotas on shoes and sugar.

Discussing the American economy, President Carter said there was increasing confidence in the United States resulting especially from rising consumer spending and business investment.

Meanwhile, President Carter and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tackled nuclear proliferation, the most controversial issue between the United States and West Germany, in lengthy private talks here today.

At their first ever separate meeting, the two statesmen also discussed a wide range of international issues including East-West relations, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) in Europe.

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An anticipated clash between the two statesmen over the thorny issue of sales of sensitive nuclear technology failed to materialise said Mr. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser for security matters. He told newsmen that on the contrary "I can say without the slightest hesitations that they got on awfully well."

He said the two men, both speaking in English, had tackled the issues directly. "They're both bright, sharp. Moreover, they know their stuff," he said.

and top Egyptian officials. During a two-day visit to Syria immediately before, Dr. Kreisky had discussions in Damascus with President Hafez Assad.

Dr. Kreisky said at Vienna airport that there was a good chance that talks on the Middle Eastern problem would resume in Geneva in the autumn.

He added that he could not imagine negotiations could be held without Palestinian representatives.

Ha told reporters he felt all sides were prepared to view negotiations "in a very flexible way." There was no question the Arab side wished for a peaceful resolution, he said.

This wish for a peaceful solution was a major cause for optimism considering that until a year ago there was deadlock, Dr. Kreisky said.

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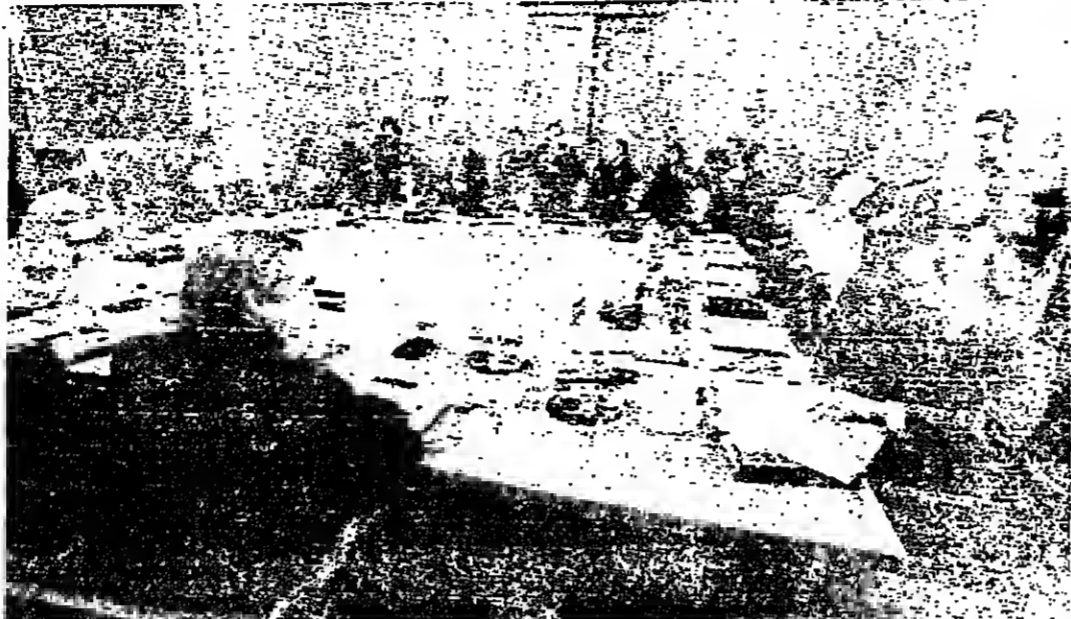
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But the political killings by both sides have gone on, and there were Western press reports of clashes last weekend between troops and students in which several hundred young people were said to have been killed.



SUMMIT MEETING — A general view of the summit meeting inside No. 10 Downing Street in London, Saturday. U.S. President Carter is second from right. (AP wirephoto).

Avineri urges Israel to draw up map of proposed future borders

TEL AVIV, May 7 (R). — Israel might have to draw up a detailed map of proposed future borders if it is not ready to accept a peace plan by a foreign power, Prof. Shlomo Avineri, Director General of the Foreign Ministry said today.

Prof. Avineri was asked by Israel Radio to comment on a statement by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Wednesday that Washington would offer "suggestions" to Israel and the Arabs on ways to reach a peace settlement.

Mr. Vance's remarks caused fears here in official circles and in newspapers that the U.S. might try to impose a peace plan unacceptable to Israel.

Prof. Avineri replied that Israel "may have to draw up its own plan and map if we are not ready to accept a foreign plan."

"But the central issue remains whether the Arabs are ready for peace as we are," he added. "No peace plan can be imposed in the final analysis if both sides are not ready for peace."

So their discussions, in a closely-guarded luxury hotel here, are scheduled to last only a few hours, starting in the afternoon and continuing over a working dinner.

But official Syrian sources here said President Assad hoped the talks could be helpful to find peace in the Middle East and would at least help improve relations with the United States.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Deputy Foreign Minister, the president's political adviser and the Syrian ambassador in Washington will accompany President Assad, who arrives some 24 hours before President Carter.

The lakeside western Swiss city was fixed for the talks after Syria insisted the meeting take place on neutral territory because of national feelings about U.S. links with Israel, the sources said.

The talks are due to begin almost immediately the two leaders arrive.

BEIRUT, May 7 (AFP). — Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt said today he saw little hope of early talks between the leftist "National Movement" and Lebanon's rightist parties.

The new 28-year-old leader, successor to his father, Kamal Junblatt, who was assassinated on March 11, said the rightists maintained their anti-Palestinian, anti-Arab positions. The rightists, he told AFP, were unwilling to make concessions on the Palestinian question and maintained their partition plan which, he said, would change "our national Arab identity."

But the young leader, while saying he would assume his father's complete Druze heritage, Arab and political, said he was prepared to be flexible with everyone.

He announced that he would soon tour Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and eventually Kuwait. "I will see what these countries can do for Lebanon", he said, adding

which has a population of 10,000.

This had prompted President Mobutu to ask whether Angola "had not become a real powder-keg" Azap said.

According to an official announcement today, a prisoner taken on the Kawayonga front and a Soviet-built anti-aircraft missile are to be displayed to journalists here later today.

Testimony by the prisoner had yielded irrefutable evidence of Soviet, Cuban and Angolan intentions in Shaba, the agency said.

Three of seven Western journalists detained in Shaba province last month flew home during the night after being handed over to their embassies, diplomatic sources said.

They were Mr. Colin Smith, 32, of the London Observer, Frenchman Regis Bossu of the magazine Stern, and West German Erich Follath, also of Stern.

The four other journalists, all Spaniards, were also due to be released, but it was not immediately known when they would leave the country.

The seven journalists were paraded yesterday before colleagues and Western diplomats and accused of being spies.

Mr. Saleh arrived here on Tuesday after he and the Saudi and United Arab Emirates (UAE) ambassadors in Tripoli had met Col. Qadhafi.

Kuwait's press reports said today that Col. Qadhafi told the three envoys that he considered any assistance extended by their countries to Egypt "a hostile act and an abetting of Egypt's hostile policies" against his country.

On Monday the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein announced that the Libyan Jamahiriya had requested Kuwait's support for its call on the Arab League council to meet to discuss its dispute with Egypt.

He made the announcement after talks with the Tripoli government's Ambassador to Kuwait, Mr. Husni Saleh Al Mudir.

But the minister said that Kuwait would decide on its attitude only after it received a notification from the Arab League on Libya's call for a meeting.

Since his arrival here on Tuesday Mr. Al Saleh conferred with Mr. Hussein and the Foreign Ministry Under-secretary Rasheed Abdul Aziz Al Rashed. He plans to leave for Tripoli tomorrow.

Commenting on the deteriorating relations between Cairo and Tripoli official sources said today Kuwait hoped that things between the two capitals would return to normal "so that the Arabs could give more attention to their central issues, including how to face Israel."

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With meeting due Monday Assad hopes Carter will press Israel for Mideast peace

DAMASCUS, May 7 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad files to meet President Carter tomorrow to meet President Carter, hopeful that the U.S. will be prepared to put pressure on Israel to move towards a Middle East settlement.

Damascus Radio said in a commentary today that, if dialogue fails to achieve a just peace in the region, the Arabs would be obliged to defend their rights by all the means at their disposal.

The Syrian leader will have an opportunity to discuss with Mr. Carter both U.S. and Soviet proposals, and prospects of re-summing Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference this year. It met only once — in 1973 — but its resumption is now widely seen as the best hope for a peace settlement.

The U.S. President, flying to Geneva on Monday from the seven-nation economic summit in London, is due to return to the British capital almost immediately afterwards.

President Assad will be looking to Mr. Carter to spell out the new U.S. administration's view on how to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East, the Syrian sources reported.

The Syrian foreign minister has already briefed the U.S. leader on President Assad's thoughts about how to move towards a settlement as well as on recent Syrian discussions in Moscow, the sources added.

As a result, President Assad feels it is time for the United States to detail its ideas. Crucial issues such as future frontiers, the ending of the state of war and the future of the Palestinians are expected to feature prominently in the discussions.

Mr. Assad has now said that Syria is ready to discuss the idea of demilitarised zones between Israel and the Arabs, one of the main proposals now being aired.

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The Syrian leader stipulated that any such zones must apply to both sides and form part of an overall peace package.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, whom Mr. Assad met in Moscow last month, has proposed demilitarised zones, and Mr. Carter has made similar suggestions.

Syrian media have made it clear that, for Damascus, the touchstone by which Mr. Carter will be judged is whether he is willing and able to put pressure on Israel.

The Arabs want him to support their demands that Israel withdraw to the frontiers it had before the 1967 Middle East war and that the Palestinians be given the right to decide their own future on their own land.

But there is still a deeply ingrained distrust of American motives, and Damascus Radio's commentator today said Israel would never have been able to defy the decisions of the United Nations were it not for U.S. backing.

The government daily newspaper Tishrin commented earlier this week that "it is no exaggeration to say that the fate of peace in the region depends on the American attitude formed after President Carter's meetings with Arab leaders."

Mr. Carter met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and His Majesty King Hussein last month, and later this month Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia is to go to Washington.

Tishrin said "the United States is capable of exerting effective pressure on Israel for the sake of peace, and must exert it if it is keen to preserve America's Arab interests."

Foremost among these interests is oil. Saudi Arabia has said on several occasions that the price of its oil can be affected by Middle East political developments.

Reliable sources said the crowd of about 2,000 feared at armed soldiers and laid wreaths on the street during a temporary relaxation of a tight curfew maintained in Pakistan's second city following the latest violence.

Relaxation of the curfew was designed to allow residents to do essential shopping.

Yesterday's violence was the worst in this city of two million people since martial law was brought in two weeks ago to check the growing political disorders.

Troops opened fire on demonstrators after they defied martial law orders by starting a protest march, shouting slogans against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

In another big Punjab city, Lyallpur, reliable sources said 12 people were wounded yesterday when police fired on an opposition crowd.

Clashes were also reported in the Sind city of Hyderabad, where 10 people were injured, including three women.

The violence flared as the opposition called a "martyrs day" to honour those killed in anti-government agitation during the past two months.

Altogether some 255 people have died since the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a mass movement to unseat Mr. Bhutto, claiming he rigged general elections held on March 7.

Kreisky senses strong Arab will for peace

VIENNA, May 7 (R). — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who returned here today from a trip to Syria and Egypt, said he sensed a strong and honest will for a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

Dr. Kreisky said at Vienna airport that there was a good chance that talks on the Middle Eastern problem would resume in Geneva in the autumn.

He added that he could not imagine negotiations could be held without Palestinian representatives.

Ha told reporters he felt all sides were prepared to view negotiations "in a very flexible way." There was no question the Arab side wished for a peaceful resolution, he said.

This wish for a peaceful solution was a major cause for optimism considering that until a year ago there was deadlock, Dr. Kreisky said.

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This is the second search operation to be launched this year in an effort to root out elements opposed to Ethiopia's Marxist military government, which took power 30 months ago.

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But the political killings by both sides have gone on, and there were Western press reports of clashes last weekend between troops and students in which several hundred young people were said to have been killed.

An Ethiopian government spokesman, quoted by Addis Ababa Radio, yesterday described the reports of the killings as "false and completely baseless."

The radio said today that the first search operation had been largely successful, but the city had not been wholly cleansed of anarchists.

As a result, the people of the capital had demanded that the operation be resumed, the radio stated.

"Addis Ababa is full of anti-revolutionaries, hired killers of the fascist EPRP, imperialist spies planning counter-revolution, former landlords vainly hoping to get their land back, and agents of narrow nationalists dreaming of Eritrean secession," the radio claimed.

In a separate development Radio Moscow today described head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam as the leader of "socialist Ethiopia."

Lt-Col. Mengistu is making an official visit to the Soviet Union. It was believed to be the first time that the Soviet media has used the term "socialist Ethiopia."

Lt-Col. Mengistu and his delegation are at present visiting Leningrad. The radio said they were shown Piskarevo cemetery, the burial place for those who died during the 1,000-day siege of the city during World War Two, and two monuments recalling the October 1917 Bolshevik revolution.

These are the Smolny Palace, which was stormed by Red Guards at the start of the revolution, and the cruiser Aurora, whose crew mutinied and turned the vessel's guns on the palace. The Aurora, now a museum, is anchored in the Neva river.

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With a very insistent attitude from Carter, the next Israeli prime minister could go to the Knesset and say: We have to withdraw

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of articles on the proceedings of an open discussion between Prof. Malcolm Kerr, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and a number of Jordanian intellectuals and newsmen.

Dr. Mahmoud: There's one thing that's bothering me quite a bit. I think on their part, our governments have shown quite a bit of moderation. The concessions they offered have -- from our perspective -- been tremendous. In fact they exceeded what the Israelis had expected a few years ago, or had even asked for.

What further concessions would you suggest the Arabs should offer for their part? I mean even the mere acceptance of resolution 242 already implicitly if conditionally, embodies recognition of the existence of Israel as a state. What more does America want from us, what further concessions?

Prof. Kerr: The way you formulated that makes me extremely uncomfortable. But I appreciate the point that you are raising. What are the Arabs supposed to do to bring peace about? On one level, if we are talking about the governments, I would say really nothing; I think nothing very significant at this stage. I think the Syrian government, the Jordanian government, the Saudis, the Egyptians have -- as you say -- played their expected part, if we can define it that way.

As a footnote, we might expect that sooner or later in the bargaining process, they might be asked to go even further in response to concessions that have to be wrung from Israel. But I think we would all agree that the time for that is not now. I mean nobody should insist today, for instance, that the Syrian government should declare its readiness to have open borders with Israel. I am not sure any Arab government can be expected to say anything about that now.

But I suppose if this process is going to succeed one day, then before we reach the conclusion, I suppose there is going to be some degree of "openness" about the borders beyond simply a state of non-belligerency. But let's agree that is not something for now.

I think that the only problem on the Arab side right now, and I can be misunderstood, so in a way I must apologise in advance for this -- but I think that the Palestinian position is still ambiguous, is still very difficult to be sure about, if you're an outsider, and that no matter what we can say on behalf of the Palestinians -- and we can say many things -- still there is some difficulty supposing that, if any of us were the Israeli government or the American government for that matter, we could advocate an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders simply in exchange for the kinds of declarations that the PLO has indicated it would offer, or has offered already. To be more direct, I was a little bit disappointed with the (Palestinian National Council) meeting in Cairo. Maybe it is a matter of timing, maybe I should not be disappointed, maybe I should only be disappointed if in a year or two they were still making the same sort of declarations. But if they are not going to move beyond the present stage, then I believe we do have a problem.

mind is that in Vietnam, it was our own direct involvement that was our number one problem. Some say we let down our allies in Vietnam, others say we stopped torturing the rest of the population in Vietnam, who were at the receiving end of our firepower. You can put it any way you like, from either perspective, but the fact is that for the United States the real problem was to get out, so you negotiate with the enemy because he is the enemy; I mean who else can you negotiate with? And we didn't care fundamentally if the North Vietnamese recognised the South Vietnamese government, we only cared if they recognised us, and we recognised them.

In the Middle East it seems a little different because the PLO doesn't have to negotiate with us, it's Israel that's involved, and they're not quite the same as South Vietnam. They may look the same to many people in the Arab World for certain reasons, but they don't look the same in the United States.

I believe there is a very strongly felt attitude in Washington that if they are going to get into this business of Geneva negotiations, it's not going to be a sort of excuse to wash their hands of the Middle East, and then have what happened in Vietnam a little afterwards. Rather, they want to have a serious settlement that will stick afterwards. Because if it fails, if after the settlement Israel collapsed under some circumstances -- there was another war or something -- the U.S. government and the U.S. public wouldn't feel good about it, obviously. We have too much of a history of association and so on. All the problems that are very familiar here look different in the U.S.

Mr. Khoury: Let me ask you another question. One of the currents that has emerged in the United States in the last three or four years, stemming mostly out of the Watergate affair and all the things related to Watergate, the CIA, the foreign company payoffs and all that, -- a trend that is now being espoused by Carter -- is the whole question of morality in public policy, morality of public officials and the accountability of one's actions. Do you think -- let me put it on a personal basis -- do you on a national basis -- do you as an American feel, and do you think that any of the policy-makers in Washington feel any kind of moral responsibility for the two people who were killed this Tuesday on the West Bank?

Prof. Kerr: I'm sorry I didn't read about this.

Mr. Khoury: A little kid was shot by Israelis and an older woman was killed by Israeli soldiers in Qabatiya, near Nabulus. Do you think there is any feeling that the United States, because of its very heavy support for Israel -- obviously it's the life-line for Israel -- is there a sense that the United States somehow must share in some of the

moral consequences of the fact that people are being killed, or is this something that is totally alien to the decision-makers, people like Carter, for whom morality is big thing?



Mr. Rami Khoury

Prof. Kerr: I don't know the usual routine -- I mean, there are many ways of approaching this. One way is to say the politicians in all countries are sort of hardened characters who get so used to speaking for effect and so public relations conscious and all the rest of it that it's probably unrealistic to expect public officials to go around examining their consciences very much. Maybe its just not in the politician to spend his day that way.

But if you are thinking of it from the stand-point of does the American public have some vague but growing sense that Israel's oppressions on the West Bank have something to do with us, yes, I think there is a preliminary amount of this that's creeping in, in press commentaries and so on. Some of these things that have happened have come in for more severe criticism that before. And there is some growing realization that they are our wards, we support them to the tune of several billion dollars a year.

But beyond that I wouldn't want to say that the man on the street in America even knows about this, let alone feels responsible for it. It might be in the newspaper, but he'll say, "What else is new?" If you asked him, he'd probably say yes, those people in the Middle East are always killing each other, the Arabs and the Israelis, on both sides.

Mr. Tutunji: Can you mention a set of circumstances where, say, the next Israeli prime minister could marshal sufficient forces behind him to force a political decision to pull back to the pre-1967 borders with some so-called minor modifications? What would

be required for him to be able to do that?

Prof. Kerr: I think that in this country you people follow these things much more closely than I do. But I have the impression that if one were to look only at the internal situation in Israel, and one were to imagine that the Israeli government were left to decide for itself, you'd never -- at least in the foreseeable future, barring some electoral miracle that might bring totally unexpected people to power -- you're simply not going to find a consensus available, or a clear majority in favour of abandoning all the occupied territories in exchange for anything. Because too many people have made too many declarations and there are too many settlements established and all that stuff -- a "fait accompli".

So I suppose the only way would be that some future Israeli Prime minister, the next prime minister, would have a sufficient majority or feeling of security that under strong American pressure -- maybe not threats exacted but a very insistent attitude from Carter with a lot of public support for Carter's part; I mean Carter could give a lot of speeches on T.V. in America, give press conferences on the subject send multiple messages to the president of Israel, or the prime minister; that we believe it is absolutely essential for you to do this, that you're going to jeopardise our faith in you; ... using diplomatic language of the sort -- then maybe some Israeli prime minister, like Ben Gurion in '57, could go to his government and to the Knesset and say, well we have to do this.

Prof. Kerr: I think probably you would find an Israeli prime minister -- maybe Rabin would have been such a man, I am not sure -- who himself would not have minded at all, or not very much, making this concession if he thought he could get away with it inside Israel. What do you think about that? I mean are the Israelis being held back because they're all afraid of a majority of critics in their country or are they held back because they themselves are against the idea.

Mr. Tutunji: No Israeli politician in government, as far as I know, has demonstrated a willingness to carry out such a withdrawal, along the scale mentioned by the Arabs. Attempts to outline some sort of map of Israeli withdrawal, even maps totally unacceptable to Arabs, have drawn such strong criticism that it is difficult to say that Rabin, for instance, is inwardly convinced such a course of action is in the best interests of Israel. What can we point to as an indicator if he has given us none? So I find it difficult to visualise a situation in which an alignment of force in Israel would permit such a withdrawal -- if these domestic forces are left

to themselves to decide the issue. Within the Labour Party itself they haven't been able to reach a consensus on how to approach such a thing. Besides they have been shackled with coalition partners who are categorically opposed to the idea. Of course, there are small leftwing parties in Israel and some idealists whom no one listens to ...



Dr. Amin Mahmoud

Prof. Kerr: We could perhaps imagine for a moment that this is a little bit like the PLO situation. Last week an Egyptian official that I know told me that Yasser Arafat had said to him at the time of the national council meeting: "What do they expect of us? They know this is our only real card, and we have to play it at the end, because that is the only time we can play it." Now let's imagine that some Israeli official, that every Israeli official, the ones that count, are saying something like that to themselves. Let's imagine that if they get sufficient reason for confidence that

the agreement would stick, that a peace agreement would be accepted sufficiently by the other side so as not to fear that it might be a suicidal concession on their part, then they might play this card which they never admitted publicly is playable. Then we could argue that the reason they don't say that now is that if they did so all they would get is criticism from all over the country. This is just a hypothesis, of course.

Mr. Tutunji: Well, on the other hand, Israel is speaking from a position of strength ...

Prof. Kerr: Also long term insecurity, don't you agree? I mean looking ahead a great many years, it wouldn't be very comfortable to be an Israeli. They are saddled with an awful lot of headaches.

Mr. Tutunji: Well that depends on them basically.

Prof. Kerr: They have an insecurity complex ...

Mr. Tutunji: Yes. Whether it is well-founded or not is the question, and whether the correct approach to it is to arm yourself better and prepare to ward off the Arabs or to reach some sort of understanding with them -- I believe the Brookings Institution report said that secure borders really amount to mutually recognised borders.

Prof. Kerr: Well I agree with you on that. But I think speaking realistically that they have enough of an insecurity complex that they don't think easily of taking chances for peace.

(To be continued Tuesday)

A map for peace?

Those who are holding their breath waiting for a Middle East peace plan from President Carter can relax, the plan is already with us; although in general outline only.

Those who are waiting for Carter to put pressure on Israel, on the other hand, can start holding their breath; for although some pressure has already been forthcoming, it has been subtle, all too subtle, and much more is needed now.

We know that President Carter has expressed the highest concern for Israel's "right" to exist and to recognition by its neighbours.

We also know that he has put forward the idea of a Palestinian homeland and suggested the idea of Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders "with minor modifications." The last two statements taken together are a pretty good indication as to where Mr. Carter believes the Palestinian homeland he mentioned should be: on the West Bank and perhaps the Gaza Strip, or at least as much of them as the Arabs are able to get back from Israel -- if one follows the implications of Carter's statements, a sizable chunk. This could also imply the dismantling of Israeli settlements deep inside Arab territory.

This, together with the American presidents proposal that Israel defence lines may for a certain period extend beyond its legal frontiers completes the general picture, with its suggestion of interim stages, demilitarised zones and monitoring stations.

Of course with a problem as complex as the Middle East crisis there is still a wealth of detail to be worked out, and this is where the weight of the problem will be transferred and where a question of degree could make all the difference and decide whether the solution is acceptable or preposterous. And this is where the Israelis will try to jump the gun on the Arabs, and on Carter.

Apart from President Carter's perfunctory meeting with a representative of the PLO at the United Nations reception given in his honour, the sum total of pressure on Israel has been largely the timing of his remarks and the fact that he has made them at all.

Yet Shlomo Avineri, sensing the change in the wind, has warned his countrymen that they had better hurry up and draw a map for peace before the United States presents them with one. Score one for Carter, he's got the ball rolling. But this is still a very small gain. It will be quite a feat if the Israelis succeed in actually drawing a map. And if they do, the ball will be back in Carter's court.

Mr. Carter may have earned high marks for tactics so far -- one must also remember that his making his remarks at this time will force the Israelis to make it an election issue, something they had previously shown a high reluctance to do; and it's crucial that the next Israeli government have a mandate from the electorate to negotiate specific peace terms.

If the Israelis do start drawing a map, however, the only party which can ensure that it is a reasonable one are the Americans -- the Arabs can hardly do that. The wrong map could cancel any progress made so far, and this is where the brilliance of Carter as a tactician will have to come in, in full force.

There is the danger that he could fall victim to Israeli pressure and try to force this map on the Arabs.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI points out the fact that Israel has increased its harsh measures against Arab people on the West Bank. The paper links this with peace movements and the overall Arab peace thrust.

"Israel is pursuing the defiance of Arab and world peace efforts", the paper says. Israel never wanted peace and with the coming Israeli elections every Israeli party is trying to appear more loyal than the other to Zionist ideologies and policies which are mainly based on the eradication of the Arabs from the Palestinian lands.

Israel again, the paper says, knows that the West Bankers are a part of the Arab Nation and it wants to defy this nation in the harshest way it can. AL DUSTOUR today editori-

ally urged the United States to exert every possible effort to achieve a settlement for the Middle East.

The paper says "It has now become clear that the main obstacle to peace is Israel. If President Carter is sincere in talking about peace he will enter into a stiff test of power with Israel and its aides in the U.S. though the results, anyway, are not guaranteed."

The newspaper says, "The U.S. is not called upon to mediate between the two parties, but to exert pressure on the rebellious side, namely Israel."

"This is what makes us contend that the real challenge to President Carter's intention and desire to achieve an equitable peace in the Middle East lies in his ability to challenge Israel's will," the paper adds.

As emerged from our discussion at the University of Jordan this morning, there are indications that there is still a very lively and difficult debate within the Palestinian and the larger Arab society. Do we really want to have a peaceful settlement? If we have one, can we really expect it to stick? Should this just be a tactic for the time being or should it be a genuine effort? My feeling is that Arab society hasn't totally defined its own position to itself on this -- for reasons that I can appreciate. But as long as that is true, then we can't say that the whole scene is quite prepared.

Mind you, on the Israeli side I see more serious problems. Mr. Khoury: Do you think it is intellectually honest to maintain the attitude maintained by the Americans and the Israelis; that they won't deal with the PLO, while a couple of years ago the United States, in a quite similar situation where they were directly involved -- did go ahead and deal with the Viet Cong, the provisional revolutionary government --?

These are parallel cases in many ways. Why does the United States apply a standard to the Palestinians that it doesn't itself apply or expect its allies to apply to other people?

Prof. Kerr: Well there is no consistency in international politics -- I don't believe. I don't think it should surprise us that there are contradictions like that. One thing that comes to

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Agriculture starts to green the barren eastern desert

The Omayyads chose this part of the desert -- Qasr Halabat -- for hunting and relaxing. Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil chose it to try the almost impossible: The greening of the desert. And he succeeded by making various vegetables, fruits and trees grow there. Following his example, the Friends of Children Theatre Club Friday went to the village of Halabat where they planted hundreds of trees. In January, this club greened another area -- near Na'ur -- which is now called the Children's Forest.

By Irene Ramadan

(Special to the Jordan Times) At Halabat -- 80 kms east of Amman -- it is 10:00 a.m. A big tent is pitched. All the men are here to receive Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil, his wife and the Friends of Children Theatre Club. While taking coffee, we could talk with Abn Faleh, who has been sheikh of the Osmam Bani Sakher tribe in East Halabat since 1936.

In concrete houses since that time and are now cultivating our earth."

East Halabat is now a village of 500 families, who live by cultivating corn and vegetables and by raising cattle. In 1972, two schools were built: one for boys and one for girls. But life here is still hard: No water, no electricity and no good roads. But slowly modern life is reaching the area: Water for irrigation is provided regularly, tanks full of drinking water are delivered daily and four landrovers have been given to Halabat to convey its inhabitants to the nearest town, Zarqa.



The young women of Halabat now read modern Arab poetry.

Legendary Bedouin Hospitality

The women of Halabat have started to become familiar with urban civilization. The youngest of them like to read modern Arab poetry -- their favourite authors are May Ziade and Nizar Kabbani -- and Arab magazines. To encourage the children of Halabat to read, the Theatre Club offered them books from their recent fair.

But the traditions and old customs remain deeply implanted. The Friends of Children Theatre and their guests -- including ministers, ambassadors and a group of students from the University of Jordan -- enjoyed the legendary bedouin hospitality.

And after planting trees in the Halabat area along with the children of the village, all these people went off for a luxurious bedouin lunch offered by Sharif Nasser. While sitting in a huge tent specially pitched for the occasion, we talked with Sharif Nasser, who explained how -- with a lot of assiduity -- he had succeeded in cultivating this arid region of the country.

Inexhaustible Resources Of The Desert

The most difficult job at first was to remove the volcanic rocks that cover the area. The second step was the planting of alfalfa, a forage plant which can test the characteristics and salinity of the soil. Then Sharif Nasser tried to cultivate all kinds of vegetables and trees.

Now he has obtained unexpected results on his farm, which counts 110,000 olive-trees, 70,000 vines, 45,000 almond trees, 800,000 poplars, 4,000 dunums of alfalfa, 6,000 dunums of cotton, 250 dunums of vegetables and 600 dunums of artichokes. He also runs a cheese factory and a cotton gin. All this agricultural activity employs 612 families.

Sharif Nasser, who is cultivating a deep love for his earth, has started a similar project in Wadi Araba. He has created two cooperatives there, which aim to settle and give regular work to four bedouin tribes: the Saedien, the Amariem, the Ehwat and the Kawadem.

And this is not the final point. These ambitious and unexpected projects are the speciality of Sharif Nasser, who promises a supply of bottled mineral water from Halabat and a glucose factory by next January. With him the desert seems to have inexhaustible resources.

Trade talks with Egypt start

AMMAN (JNA). -- Discussions, to strengthen trade cooperation between Jordan and Egypt began here Saturday. Deputy Governor of the Central Bank Hussein Sidqi Al Qassim, who is leading the Jordanian team at the discussions, said that the two sides discussed ways of implementing a recent-trade protocol.

The Egyptian group is headed by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Dr. Ahmad Sayyid. The Jordanian team includes officials from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Central Bank.



Sharif Nasser plants a tree at Halabat Friday during a ceremony organised by the Friends of Children Theatre Club to make this desert area a flourishing patch of greenery. (JNA photo).

Seminar starts on role of managers

AMMAN (JNA). -- A seminar on administrative procedures and managerial skills started at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday.

Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani, who opened the seminar on behalf of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, told the conferees that Jordan, realising the importance of industrial development, had allocated 30 per cent of projected investment in the five-year plan to the industrial sector.

The government considers its efforts to raise the professional standard of Jordanian workers as its best investment, he added.

The seminar, attended by a number of Arab experts on administration, will discuss the role managers should play in the running of industrial concerns and the ways of raising their capabilities and enabling them to cope with development requirements, social changes and economic planning.

ALO head meets Hassan

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, received the Director General of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), Dr. Al Tayeb Al Ghudairi, in his office Saturday. They reviewed a draft agreement for cooperation between Jordan and the ALO.

Also discussed was the forthcoming visit to Geneva by Prince Hassan, who will be the guest of honour at an international Labour Organisation meet there in June.

The meeting was attended by the deputy director general of the Housing Corporation and other officials.

The two UNESCO experts paid a visit to Al Hashimiyeh Workers Village which comprises 1,000 housing units. Costing JD 2.5 million, the project should be complete by September.

UNESCO EXPERTS DISCUSS HOUSING PROBLEMS

AMMAN (JNA). -- Officials of the Housing Corporation Saturday discussed with two visiting experts from the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) housing problems, financing of projects, building techniques used in Jordan and the training of manual workers.

Conferees also discussed the possibility of holding a conference in an Arab country under UNESCO supervision to discuss housing problems in the region.

The meeting was attended by the deputy director general of the Housing Corporation and other officials.

The two UNESCO experts paid a visit to Al Hashimiyeh Workers Village which comprises 1,000 housing units. Costing JD 2.5 million, the project should be complete by September.

West Bank delegates meet Qatari ruler

DOHA, May 7 (Agencies) -- Delegations from three municipalities on the Israeli-occupied West Bank today conferred with the Emir of Qatar, Sbeikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani on problems facing their townfolk.

The delegations, led by the mayors, came from Hebron, Beit Jala and Qalqilya.

The Mayor of Beit Jala, Mr. Bishara Dawud, told reporters after the meeting that the situation on the West Bank and the problems facing the Arab population there had been discussed.

The delegations briefed the Emir on their plans and projects aimed at improving the lot of the Arabs in the occupied territories. He said such projects would provide enough work for the labourers, who at present were employed by Israeli factories, he added.

Mr. Dawud also said the Emir showed full understanding of the situation and promised to support the plans the delegations presented.

A fourth delegation, which had come from Beit Sahur, is also touring the Gulf for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, Amman's daily newspaper Al Sha'b stated today that cities in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia had agreed to co-

me to the aid of West Bank towns.

The newspaper quoted the mayor of Gaza as saying that his town would receive \$7 million in assistance under a plan worked out by the Arab League.

Mayor Haj Rashad Al Shawwa, who stopped over in Amman yesterday on his way home from a Gulf tour, told the newspaper that the plan called for such municipalities in the occupied territories to be "adopted" by a wealthy one in an oil-producing country.

According to reports from the occupied West Bank, Eastern Jerusalem will be supported by Mecca, while Hebron and Gaza will get aid respectively from Medina and Riyadh. Abu Dhabi will be linked to Bethlehem, Beit Sahur and Beit Jala.

Kuwait would adopt Nablus and Jenin, and Libya would look after Qalqilya and Khan Yunis. Algiers would take care of Ramallah, Bira would be supported by a city from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Jericho would be assisted by Sharjah, according to the reports.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	567.0	573.0
U.S. dollar	329.0	331.0
German mark	139.7	140.1
French franc	66.6	66.9
Swiss franc	130.6	131.0
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.2	37.4
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.6
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	947.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,148.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.4	84.8

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LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1930



47TH

ANNUAL REPORT

1976



DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Board of Directors' Report on the results of your institution for the year 1976. This is the forty-seventh annual report of the Arab Bank.

You will observe from the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account that your institution has reached record figures, nearly doubling those of 1975 which in turn were twice as high as in 1974. As a result of this swift and healthy growth the Arab Bank was included among the top three hundred banks of the non-communist world in 1975. We are hoping that the 1976 figures will help your institution to attain an even higher rank.

Notwithstanding this phenomenal growth, your institution managed to keep a high liquidity ratio and to increase its reserves, in line with its policy to remain strong, and unimpeded by local or international crises.

The Balance Sheet Total rose from JD 853 million at the end of 1975 to JD 1372 million, an increase of 61%. Most of this was due to a Deposit growth of 45%, from JD 469 million at the end of 1975 to JD 682 million in 1976. Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances rose from JD 360 million to JD 659 million, an increase of 83%. The activities of your institution in this field increased with the increase in the number and volume of the evergrowing development projects in the Arab world, in irrigation, industry, electric power, construction, communication systems and other public services. In 1976 the total value of letters of credit and collection bills executed through our branches for the import of goods reached JD 605 million, while the value of goods exported through the same channels amounted to JD 121 million. Our branches issued on behalf of clients and correspondents guarantees for projects in the Arab countries totalling JD 562 million. In addition, Loans to Customers rose from JD 204 million to JD 281 million. You will observe from all this the extent of your institution's participation in the development of the Arab economy.

I am pleased to inform you that the Bank's capital has been doubled to become eleven million Jordan dinars (approximately U.S. \$ 33 million) by distributing a new share for every share held on 25.12.1976, thereby putting into effect the General Assembly's decision of 26.3.1976. This increase has been allocated from the voluntary reserve. The new shares will participate in the dividends of 1977. Your Board of Directors has also recommended the payment of JD 1,100,000 as dividends for 1976 at the rate of JD 2 per old share (20% of the par value of the share).

I am confident that the Arab Bank will continue to grow and to share more in the development and prosperity of the Arab world.

In conclusion, it is deeply regretted that the fighting which continued in Lebanon has resulted in enormous losses both in life and property. This, as you all know, has brought the economy and the government system to a standstill for more than eighteen months. It is the duty of the Lebanese to try to forget what has happened and to begin building a new Lebanon based on co-operation and goodwill so that Lebanon can resume its earlier role in the Arab world.

As for as the usurped Arab land is concerned the Zionists, as the whole world now knows, adhere to their policy of continued expansion and occupation and the Arabs can rescue the occupied territory only through unity and determination.

I am looking forward to the day when the Arab homeland will be a solid entity with its rights regained and its proper place attained especially that it lacks neither human nor material potential.

Abdul Maheed Shoman

ABDUL MAJEED SHOMAN
Chairman of the Board of Directors

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st. DECEMBER, 1976

ASSETS	1976	1975	LIABILITIES	1976	1975
	JD	JD		JD	JD
Cash in Hand & at Banks	392,342,354	255,010,305	Deposits & Other Accounts	681,627,818	468,587,394
Items in Transit (between branches)	4,392,816	—	Items in Transit (between branches)	—	3,274,040
Bonds (Government & Other)	24,305,490	25,184,881	Capital Authorized & Fully Paid (JD 10 per share)	11,000,000	5,500,000
Investments (Including Subsidiaries)	6,202,927	4,732,999	Statutory Reserve	6,000,000	4,750,000
Bills Discounted	33,078,119	23,302,571	General Reserve	10,000,000	7,000,000
Loans to Customers	248,084,506	181,177,019	Voluntary Reserve	3,000,000	2,750,000
Bank Premises (less depreciation)	2,266,119	1,780,728	Net Profit (for distribution)	1,106,312	1,106,125
Furniture & Equipment (less depreciation)	753,171	596,383	TOTAL LIABILITIES	712,734,130	492,967,559
Other Assets	1,308,628	1,182,673	Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances (per contra)	659,030,004	360,499,837
TOTAL ASSETS	712,734,130	492,967,559	TOTAL	1,371,764,134	853,467,396
Customers' Liability on Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances (per contra)	659,030,004	360,499,837			
TOTAL	1,371,764,134	853,467,396			

KHALID ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

ONE JORDAN DINAR (JD 1) = U.S. \$ 3.02 (approximately)

ABDUL MAJEED ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st. 1976

	1976 JD	1975 JD
OPERATING INCOME		
INTEREST RECEIVED	27,722,770	20,656,292
COMMISSIONS	13,481,415	8,010,782
INCOME FROM EXCHANGE	6,981,272	4,565,163
OTHER INCOME	3,715,955	3,128,637
	51,901,412	36,360,874
OPERATING EXPENSES & PROVISIONS		
STAFF SALARIES & COMPENSATION, DEPRECIATION, INTEREST PAID, TAXES & OTHER EXPENSES	39,997,262	32,374,749
NET PROFIT FOR APPROPRIATION	11,904,150	3,986,125
DEDUCT :		
TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE	1,250,000	1,050,000
TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE	4,177,838	500,000
TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY RESERVE*	5,370,000	1,330,000
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION	1,106,312	1,106,125
ALLOCATIONS PROPOSED :		
DIVIDENDS (JD 2 per old share)	1,100,000	1,100,000
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	6,312	6,125

* Of which JD 5.5 million went to Capital before the accounts were closed.

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ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LIMITED ZURICH, TALACKER 21 GENEVA, 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc	UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES (UBAE) S.A. LUXEMBOURG, P.O.B. 115 FRANKFURT/MAIN, P.O.B. 4487
ARAB BANK (NIGERIA) LTD. LAGOS, P.O.B. 1114 KANO, P.O.B. 318 APAPA, P.O.B. 537 ISOLO (Mushin) LAGOS	UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES (UBAF) PARIS, P.O.B. 125 Le France 4, Rue Ancele - 82202 NEUILLY - 5/SEINE
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BRANCHES

UNITED KING- DOM	ARABIAN GULF :	LEBANON
2 Branches in London THE CITY PARK LANE	BAHRAIN Manama Muharrag Qudabiyah (Ma- nama) Offshore Banking Unit (Manama) AJMAN Ajman DUBAI Dubai Ajmaktoum St. (Dubai) RAS ALKHAIMAH Ras Alkhatmah Muskell (Ras Alkhatmah) JORDAN AMMAN Jabal Amman (Amman) Jabal Hrssein (Amman) Luwelbeh (Amman) Mahatta St. (Amman) Wahdat (Amman) AQABA IBRD ZERKA	BEIRUT RAS BEIRUT TRIPOLI BAB TABBANEH (Tripoli) RESEARCH DEP- ARTMENT Beirut UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ABU DHABI Abu Dhabi Shaikh Hamdan St. (Abu Dhabi) Ajman SHARJAH Sharjah QATAR DOHA ALKHALEJ ST. (Doha)



ARAB BANK LIMITED

COMMENTS ON THE 1976 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS, GUARANTEES AND ACCEPTANCES

BALANCE SHEET TOTAL

The Balance Sheet Total as at the end of 1976 reached JD 1,371,764,134, an increase of 61% over the year 1975. This increase is mainly due to the surge of surplus funds and the increasing number of development projects in the Arab countries. Alongside this expansion, your institution has maintained its already strong position in terms of liquidity and reserves.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

In accordance with the resolution taken by your General Assembly in its Extraordinary Meeting held on 26th March 1976 the Share Capital of the Bank has been doubled, from JD 5,500,000 to JD 11,000,000 after permission was obtained from the Authorities concerned.

To the Voluntary Reserve, JD 5,370,000 was allocated from the year's Profit, and JD 380,000 was transferred from the reserves of some branches. Thus Voluntary Reserve before closing the balance sheet stood at JD 8,500,000, from which JD 5,500,000 was transferred to Capital, and upon closing the balance sheet the Capital stood at JD 11,000,000 and the Voluntary Reserve at JD 3,000,000.

The newly issued shares will earn dividends as from January 1st 1977.

Other allocations from the year's profit to the reserves were as follows:

- JD 1,250,000 was added to the Statutory Reserve; its balance becomes JD 6,000,000.
- JD 4,177,838 was added to the General Reserve; its balance becomes JD 10,000,000.

In consideration of all these allocations the Shareholders' equity amounts to JD 30 million.

DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

The balance of this item rose to JD 681,627,818, an increase of JD 213,040,424 (45%) over the previous year. This noticeable increase manifests the customers' continued confidence in your institution and we are proud to say that this has been achieved in spite of our practice of offering our depositors rates of interest below those offered by our local competitors. Our policy is to utilize deposits in well-studied and secured loans.

CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS

Cash in Hand and at Banks increased by JD 137,332,049 over the year 1975 to become JD 392,342,354. This represents a high liquidity ratio of 58%. Had we taken into account the marketable bonds and notes, the ratio would have risen to 61%. Such high ratios fall in line with our established policy as you will recall from our previous reports.

LOANS AND BILLS DISCOUNTED

Loans and Bills Discounted have registered a noticeable increase, JD 78,683,035 over the previous year, which reflects the active role of your institution in promoting development and industrial projects in the Arab countries. 15% of the balance of this item is against goods the unloading of which takes a long time (2 to 6 months in some cases) due to congestion at some Arab ports.

Loans also comprise JD 30 million as participations in international syndicated loans, with the Arab Bank acting as manager, co-manager or member in selling groups. Most of these loans are granted to Arab countries.

BONDS

The balance of Bonds was JD 24,305,490 against JD 25,184,881 in the previous year. The balance includes JD 7,965,729 invested in Arab government bonds and JD 16,319,761 in foreign government bonds and bonds guaranteed by international banks. Market values of most of these bonds at the year-end were higher than their book values.

The balance of this item continued its upward trend in the course of the year. This was due to the ever-increasing economic activity in the Arab countries largely manifested by the numerous development and construction projects, performance of which necessitates the importation of various types of equipment and the issuance of guarantees.

The following table shows the volume of transactions executed by the branches of the Bank for importation and exportation and the guarantees issued by them during each of the last five years:

	(JD Million)				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Importation	103	147	264	480	605
Exportation	19	33	73	181	121
Guarantees	20	40	65	134	562

The 1976 balance of this item is, composed of: JD 219,645,578 for outstanding documentary credits; JD 433,325,387 for guarantees still in effect (of which JD 113,382,593 is for guarantees issued at request of other banks) and JD 6,059,039 for acceptances.

EARNINGS

Gross Earnings increased from JD 36,360,874 in 1975 to JD 51,901,412 in 1976.

Expenses were also up, reaching JD 39,997,262 at year's end. This is due to the increase in interest paid, depreciations, provisions, taxes as well as staff salaries and fringe benefits, including the Provident Fund and the medical services. After deduction of all those expenses a net profit of JD 11,904,150 was left over.

Your Board recommends the allocation of a total amount of JD 10,797,838 from the net profit to the Reserves (JD 5,500,000 was transferred from the Voluntary Reserve to the Capital before the accounts were closed). The Board is also pleased to recommend the allocation of JD 1,100,000 as dividends at the rate of JD 2 per each old share to be distributed to the Shareholders as from May 2nd, 1977.

The remaining balance of net profit, JD 6,312, will be paid as remuneration to the members of the Board according to their attendance of the Board meetings held during the year.

NEW BRANCHES

Five new branches commenced business during the year: Shaikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi (U.A.E.) on 1st January; Al Khaleej Street, Doha, (Qatar) on 10th January; Al Maktoum Street, Dubai (U.A.E.) on 1st February; Park Lane, London (E.K.) on 1st June and the Offshore Banking Unit in Manama (Bahrain) on 10th July. This brings the number of branches operating in the above mentioned countries to the following: 10 in the United Arab Emirates, 4 in Bahrain, 3 in Oman, 2 in Qatar and 2 in the United Kingdom, which brings the total number of Arab Bank branches to 51.

Another Offshore Banking Unit will be opened in Cairo early in 1977. Two new branches are also scheduled to be opened, one in Salala, Sultanate of Oman and the other in Umm Al-Qaiwen, (U.A.E.). We have also submitted the necessary application for the opening of a branch in Fujairah (U.A.E.).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Abdel Hamid A. Shoman was appointed on 28th September 1976 by the Board as a new Member. Mr. Shoman joined the Bank five years ago and during that time he was Regional Manager in Manama, (Bahrain). We hope that the General Assembly will approve this new appointment.

TRAINING CENTRE

In view of the continued growth of the activities of your institution and the opening of new branches a training centre was established in Amman late in 1975. New candidates have to pass certain aptitude tests prepared by the Centre in order to assess their abilities, and to help their proper placement. The Centre uses programmed lessons with audiovisual means in the instruction courses given, and already several groups of trainees have graduated.

The Centre plans to extend its activities to other areas outside Jordan and to provide refreshing courses to old employees.

Australian plan to extend fishing zone causes problems

The Geneva conference on the plan to set up a \$6 billion fund to stabilise commodity prices was a "complete and utter failure" the spokesman for the Third World countries at the 197 nation talks said. The four weeks long negotiations failed because the Western industrialised nations and the socialist states "were not ready or willing to negotiate." Both rich and poor stuck to their own ideas about a fund and refused to compromise. The real casualty must be the so-called North-South Dialogue in Paris.

GENEVA, (Gemin). -- It was brave, but totally unconvincing for delegates to the UNCTAD Common Fund Conference to prolong the agony past April Fool's day and on into the early hours of the following Sunday morning. It is hard to imagine a more dispiriting, costly and counterproductive four weeks.

A last-minute attempt to find a face-saving formula set bleary-eyed delegates wondering if, as at UNCTAD 4 in Nairobi last May, the final hours might result in a dramatic compromise.

There was no drama, only a resigned statement by Herbert Walker, the Jamaican chairman of the conference, which sounded suspiciously like an epitaph on the still-born Common Fund. He announced that "it would seem desirable" for the conference to reconvene no later than November, and that it "appears to me that there is a large consensus that a Common Fund should be established."

This was all the four weeks yielded: A possible follow-up conference, a request for more information, and a firm conviction among both developed and developing nations that the other had obstinately turned down yet another opportunity to understand the other's position.

The problem has been that resolution 83 IV made in Nairobi setting up this conference, was totally ambiguous and meant all things to all countries. Rather like a guilty conscience it was bound to haunt future endeavours.

Western nations, particularly the United States, fear that the fund -- which would act as a financial link between several commodity agreements -- would be a far-reaching new aid institution. UNCTAD had proposed a fund which would need capital of \$6 billion. But the West has always been concerned that it would be subject to the vicarious and even eccentric control of Third World producers, and that it could push up prices and so fuel inflation. Nairobi allowed them to expect that this conference would clarify the doubts.

But each point of clarification raised by the West was looked on here as a diversionary tactic by the developing bloc, which was given to understand that the conference would be a "negotiation" -- which meant getting a political commitment to the fund. The details would follow.

They appeared to get that commitment from the nine EEC governments after the recent Rome summit meeting. But, however galling, U.S. agreement was once again needed to make any fund work. U.S. agreement was withheld. The delegation explained charitably that it had no prior objection to a fund at the outset. But when repeated four weeks, many tantrums and several hundred thousand dollars later, it didn't sound so reassuring. Whatever concessions President Carter is prepared to make to keep the Third World -- particularly OPEC -- sweet, it surely does not extend to equal partnership in a Common Fund.

At the outset it appeared as though there might be two kinds of funds on the table -- a "minimum" fund which would act as a link of some kind between a number of commodity agreements, and a "maximum" fund, which would include this link, but also contain "further measures" to help the poorest producers diversify out of dependence on single commodities and improve their production.

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If the West had reached common position on this stocking fund it would have posed a real dilemma for the developing block in negotiations. Throughout, the Africans made it clear that they would settle for nothing less than the maximum fund, with special measures -- for the simple reason that stabilisation is not their main concern. They produce goods where stocking is either impossible or less important than improving productivity (like bananas and oils).

The Latin Americans, however, who are mainly concerned with stabilising prices of the "core" commodities like copper and sugar, would probably have settled for the stocking fund. But in the end disagreement within the West meant that it didn't come to serious split within the developing group.

The whole four weeks was a pallid return of Nairobi down to the depressing lack of stature of block leaders. The merits of the fund itself as a way of stabilising the export earnings of producers, and allowing them to diversify out of dependence was all but submerged beneath the recriminations. Certainly the fund is either dead or a lame-duck as a result of the meeting.

It is 17 years now since UNCTAD first addressed itself to stabilisation of commodity earnings. Even if discussions do continue, there is a real chance that the fund will soon be dead of boredom as well as misunderstanding.

The cost of the image, and the purse, of the United Nations of these four weeks has been immense. Over 100 delegations came. The bill for air fares and the \$47 dollar a day expenses cannot be less than \$1 million. The immediate loser is UNCTAD and its Sri Lankan Secretary-General, Gamin Corea, who is the real father of the fund. A complex, intelligent and withdrawn man, Mr. Corea emerged with credit from Nairobi, and a reputation as an astute Third World negotiator. This meeting has been a disaster for him and his secretariat.

But the real casualty has been the North-South Dialogue. Producers, it has been made clear, will be more aggressive in future commodity discussions. The West and the U.S. have throughout counted on the fact that they are still a buyers' market in all but oil. But for the moment the Common Fund, despite its long gestation period, has promised too much too soon. In the end it fell foul of the totally self-interested and suspicious relationship between commodity producers and co-producers -- the very relationship, ironically, that it was trying to change.

Commodity conference failed due to parties unwilling to negotiate

The United States government orders the arrest of Soviet trawlers fishing within its newly-declared 200-mile fishing zone. This, a big power with the necessary force protects its sea riches. But what of other, smaller nations which will also want to push their limits out? Australia is contemplating doing so but if it does it will have an enormous area to watch, since it has 12,000 miles of coastline. At present the Australian navy has just 12 fast, small patrol boats.

CANBERRA, (Gemin) -- If Australia made an immediate unilateral declaration of a 200-mile fishing zone 200 or more foreign boats would be technically fishing illegally in Australian waters -- and that would cause the government a lot of headaches.

The possibility of such a declaration is not so far off. The United States did it on January 1, the Soviet Union did it last month, the Canadians have done it, the Japanese are soon to do it.

Australia's Foreign Minister, Andrew Peacock, warned in October last year that unless some progress was made at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in New York in May, Australia "will feel bound to consider acting unilaterally in regard to a 200-mile exclusive economic zone."

The stakes are high and they do not just include the vast quantities of succulent prawns and tuna that abound off the Australian coast. There are also the riches of the seabed -- and that includes oil.

The number of foreign fishing boats around the Australian coast varies almost daily, but the defence department together with the fisheries division of the department of primary industry keep a close watch on exactly who is fishing where. Our main visitors come from Taiwan and Japan, but there is also a sprinkling of ships from Indonesia, the Soviet Union, and North and South Korea.

The Japanese boats come very well-equipped and fitted for handling huge cargoes of tuna and there is an arrangement with the Australian government which allows them access to Australian ports for replenishing and re-victualling. The Taiwanese boats are the very opposite.

They are usually small, miserably-equipped craft that constantly amaze other fisher-

men that they ever manage to get across the sea. They are forever being picked up by the Royal Australian Navy for fishing inside the current 12-mile limit. Last year the navy arrested 22 Taiwanese boats, prosecuted their masters, and confiscated their catches.

The most popular areas are the whole length of the West Australian coast, the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north, the New South Wales coastline and the island of Tasmania. The problems of patrolling the current 12-mile limit are considerable.

The prospect of having to police a 200-mile limit is giving the government heart-failure. There is 12,000 miles of coastline around Australia. The vast majority of it is unpopulated, desolate, and full of little bays and coves.

The Australian navy has only 12 small patrol boats to cover the area. Four operate out of Darwin, three from Cairns in North Queensland, and two Sydney. The other three are used for training purposes only and are based one each at Jervis Bay on the south New South Wales coast, near Melbourne, and Fremantle, near Perth.

Admittedly, the government has promised in a defence white paper to get an extra 10 to 15 patrol boats and the defence department is now trying to decide between a German and a British design. But the first of these will not be delivered before about 1980 and there is still considerable doubt that the government actually proceed with as many as 10 to 15 because of the economic situation.

Australia is in an even worse situation in regard to surveillance aircraft. A fire wiped out 12 of the navy's 13 Grumman S2E Tracker planes last December. Sixteen replacement trackers have now been delivered but it will take 18

months before they are operational.

There is one squadron of aged SP2H Neptune planes based at Townsville in North Queensland and a squadron of P3B Orion planes in Edinburgh in South Australia. There is an order for ten Lockheed P3C Orions but these will not be delivered until 1978 at the earliest and they will be used to replace the Neptunes.

The Australian defence forces are at their lowest ebb as far as surveillance equipment is concerned. There is just no way that the ships and boats presently operational can cope with protecting the Australian fishing grounds.

The government has decided to get four reconnaissance pallets for installation in the Royal Australian Air Force's F-111C fighter bombers, but it is unlikely that such sophisticated equipment will be used to track foreign fishing boats.

The chances of Australia announcing a 200 nautical mile zone have to be looked at in the context of the next law of the sea conference. There is considerable scepticism in official circles here that an agreement can be reached.

There is at the moment a deep division of opinion between the developed world and the Third World states, particularly over the question of an international regime for the sea bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

So far, there has also been a feeling that a solution to the problems could be "too hard" and this increases the likelihood of a breakdown. President Carter's personal emissary, Elliot Richardson, has been trying to drum up support for keeping the conference alive.

Australia does not have quite the same coastal problems as states that are close to each other. An economic zone of 200 miles would not dramatically affect any of its near neighbours, with the exception of Papua New Guinea.

But it would affect those foreign visitors fishing in Australian waters. Just for the record, at a recent count, there were 75 Taiwanese boats, one Indonesian, 85 Japanese, and two Soviet vessels.

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U.N. passes resolution to stop all investment in Southern Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 7 (AFP). — A U.N. commission yesterday called on multinational corporations to stop all further investment in white-ruled Southern Africa, and progressively disengage from the region.

The commission, on multinational corporations, also strongly condemned corporations which continued to collaborate with the region's "racist regimes" in contravention of U.N. resolutions.

It called on the home countries of such corporations to end this collaboration, and to submit annual reports to its multinational corporations centre on the activities of collaborating corporations, affiliates and subsidiaries.

The resolution was passed by 36 votes against four — the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany — with seven abstentions. American Delegate Seymour Rubin tried unsuccessfully to delay the vote on the grounds of negotiations at the "highest level".

The resolution was proposed

by 19 countries — Nigeria, Algeria, Angola, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malagasy Republic, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Colombia, South Yemen, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Yugoslavia.

Daily advises Carter to withhold criticism at London summit

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AFP) — The Wall Street Journal urged President Jimmy Carter Friday to listen to advice from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, rather than try to give them advice.

On economic affairs, Mr. Carter should hold back his criticism of Germany and Japan as expeditiously as he withdrew his \$50 rebate," the daily commented on the summit of seven leading Western industrial nations opening in London today.

"Rather than exhorting them to make things easier for economically weak nations, any

U.S. administration should be joining with Germany and Japan to urge the weak nations to follow sounder economic policies."

"A lame England or Italy that must constantly ask for new loan infusions from abroad to support socialist indiscipline is just as much a drag on the U.S. economy as a lame New York," the paper added.

"The Ford administration, working closely with Germany and Japan, managed to impose some disciplines, Mr. Carter would do well to listen a bit to Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fukuda in London about how and why this was done."

UAE warns that U.S. firms defying the Arab boycott will be blacklisted

ABU DHABI, May 7 (AFP). — The president of the Abu Dhabi chamber of commerce warned today that local businessmen would blacklist U.S. firms that defy the Arab boycott of Israel.

Ahmad Al Massoud said businessmen from Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates' largest oil producer, would take contracts elsewhere if American companies complied with tough new U.S. anti-boycott legislation.

U.S. companies have contracts worth billions of dollars to build pipelines, refineries,

petrochemical plants and various other projects in the Emirates and the Arab World, which is waging economic warfare against Israel.

Business firms operating in the Middle East recently won some relief from the strict measure passed by the House of Representatives when an agreement was struck leaving some of the borderline cases to be decided by the commerce department.

The house-passed bill would have made it illegal for American firms to comply with the Arab boycott in any way.

Japan's Fukuda warns that world economic situation may be worse than the 30's

LONDON, May 7 (R). — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda warned Friday that the world economic situation may be more serious than in the depression of the 1930's.

"We must find our way out of this situation and the evil history must not be allowed to repeat itself," Mr. Fukuda told reporters on his arrival here for the weekend summit of leading non-communist industrial nations.

Mr. Fukuda said: "You all recall those years when the economies of the world were in confusion. In order to overcome

this an international economic conference was called.

"The conference was a failure because there was too much conflict in interests among nations. This triggered off some unfortunate events which started in 1939.

"The situation we find ourselves in today is all too reminiscent. It may be even more serious."

Also attending the conference are the leaders of West Germany, France, Britain, Canada, the United States and Italy.

U.S. Congress bars any economic aid to Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AFP). — The state department yesterday confirmed that the United States will not be giving Vietnam any kind of economic aid.

Confirmation came after the House of Representatives Thursday night approved a motion banning even the discussion of such aid.

A few days ago the first round of U.S.-Vietnam talks on normalising mutual relations opened in Paris. The talks are to resume within two weeks, and the U.S. has already said it will not oppose Vietnam's membership in the United Nations.

The House of Representatives vote was 266 for, 131 against. The view here is that the vote will make the next round of the Paris talks more difficult. The head of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke, has returned to Washington.

Officials say they do not know if the Vietnamese will make their request for economic aid a precondition to normalising U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

Congressional sources meanwhile said that the U.S. has told Vietnam it is ready to exchange ambassadors and that President Jimmy Carter is ready to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam as soon as the

two countries have resumed diplomatic relations.

The Vietnamese meanwhile argue that the U.S. undertook the obligation, when it signed the 1973 ceasefire agreement, to take active part in the economic reconstruction of Vietnam. Hanoi has put forward an aid figure of \$5,000 million.

But former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has argued that the commitment became null and void with the massive intervention of North Vietnamese troops into the South before the fall of Saigon.

The Carter administration agrees with this interpretation.

Australian airport controllers strike cripples all flights

MELBOURNE, May 7 (R). — Australian air traffic controllers went on strike over pay at midnight, halting all international and domestic flights.

It was the second walk-out in a week of the 900 controllers, after the Australian Public Service Board rejected their claim for a 36 per cent salary increase.

The stoppage, to last at least 48 hours, has affected an estimated 95,000 passengers.

The Australian international

airline Qantas, said the stoppage had forced cancellation of 40 flights from Sydney and left 20,000 of its passengers stranded.

British Airways said 6,000 of its passengers were stranded at Sydney airport.

The controllers struck for 12 hours a week ago, but returned to work pending new pay talks.

The public service board yesterday declared the pay claim was not justified.

Europeans use Japan as scapegoat claim Japanese

LONDON, May 7 (AFP). — Japanese shipbuilders hit back Friday at European criticisms that they are monopolising an excessive share of the world's ship orders.

In a survey of Japan's maritime industries published by Lloyd's newspaper, Lloyd's list, they claim that they are used as scapegoats for the Western countries' internal problems and lack of efforts to achieve high efficiency and productivity.

Britain's balance of payments is moving faster than expected toward surplus

LONDON, (LPS). — Progress and setbacks along the road to agreement on a third year of voluntary wage restraint are likely to loom large in news from Britain during coming weeks.

There will be various alarms and apparent crisis points. Many of the annual union conferences will doubtless declare themselves opposed to further wage restraint. Many trade union leaders will catch the headlines with apparently hostile speeches. There may be some further unrest of the kind already experienced at British Leyland and Heathrow Airport.

Such manifestations naturally fascinate the media. They are inherent in what is essentially a hard and difficult bargaining process. But they will not make eventual agreement any the less likely. And they should not be allowed to distract attention from progress towards other economic objectives.

While the government attaches a good deal of importance to a further year of voluntary wage restraint, it is only one element in a batch of policies intended to moderate inflation, improve the balance of pay-

ments, and stimulate investment.

So far as any firm conclusions can be drawn from recent statistics, progress in all these areas appears to be patchy but broadly in the right direction. Britain's balance of payments seems to be moving towards surplus rather faster than anticipated. While the inflation rate remains far too high, progress on underlying measures, such as control of the money supply and restriction of the growth of public expenditure, has been very successful. Sterling has enjoyed a period of strength in foreign markets, permitting interest rates to fall to levels which should encourage some resurgence in industrial investment.

It is against this broad background that progress towards agreement on further wage restraint needs to be judged. The situation imposes many constraints on trade union leaders. With the money supply strictly controlled and industrial production showing little sign of growth, they are well aware that any wages "explosion" would increase unemployment, and sectional

gains would soon be wiped out by higher prices.

Wage restraint

It is this economic logic, rather than any sentimental attachment to the "social contract", which makes eventual agreement by the trade union movement to a further year of wage restraint highly probable. The probability is reinforced by widespread understanding among rank and file trade union members that a further period of wage restraint is necessary to reduce inflation and preserve jobs.

So far, neither the government nor the trade union movement has put forward specific proposals, but there is a general consensus that "stage 3" will have to be more flexible than previous stages. What might emerge is some relatively low "norm" to be generally applied, plus a further margin which could be locally negotiated to restore differentials or cater for special interests. The important point for the British economy is, of course, to keep the overall increase in wages over the next year down to the level at which it will not fuel inflation.

One of the psychological difficulties government spokesmen will face in their talks with the trade unions will be a background of continuing inflation at an annual rate of 16-17 per cent. With price increases resulting from last year's falls in sterling and recent increases in commodity prices still to work through to the retail price index, Britain may well appear to be fighting a losing battle against inflation during the next few months.

Brighter outlook

Longer term, however, the outlook is much brighter. The latest money supply figures showed a rise of less than 0.1 per cent in the four weeks to mid-March, and this was actually the first rise since mid-November. Over 11 months, the rise in the money supply was only 5.25 per cent. This is far below the 9-13 per cent commitment made to the IMF, and it represents a fall in the money stock in real terms after adjusting for inflation.

This is only one of many powerful forces exercising a deflationary influence on Britain's economy. The strict and successful limitation of public expenditure is another, and so, too, is the current wage moderation against a background of rising prices. The latest retail sales figures were the lowest for nearly five years, testifying to the extent to which the British economy has been undergoing a deflationary "squeeze".

This is harsh medicine, but it augurs well for some appreciable reduction in the inflation rate later this year or early next year.

The severity of the monetary "squeeze" is in fact, leading to discussion in the city on the possibilities of some relaxation to give a modest boost to economic recovery. It seems unlikely that the chancellor, after introducing a modest fiscal stimulus in last month's budget, would contemplate such measures until the hoped-for fall in the inflation rate occurs, and the apparent improving trend in the balance of payments is confirmed.

On present form, this happy conjunction of events should take place next year. It will be an appropriate reward for stringent measures which have put the British economy in far better shape than seemed possible a year ago.

THE LAND OF NOD

By Henry Hook

- ACROSS
- 1 Rickey ingredient
 - 5 Twinge
 - 9 Garnet size
 - 14 Shoestring
 - 18 Use up
 - 20 Essayist
 - 21 Sound portions of
 - 23 Harass
 - 24 Paralyze
 - 25 Houston school
 - 26 It gir'l name
 - 27 Festive
 - 28 Dormant
 - 31 Patchwork
 - 33 Baseball Giant
 - 34 Prepares
 - 35 Rubs the wrong way
 - 37 Disengage
 - 38 "The Duke"
 - 39 Won, Karpov style
 - 40 Harass
 - 41 Demure
 - 44 Until now
 - 47 Weight allowance
 - 49 Upstairs chamber
 - 52 Sleep during winter
 - 57 Leftovers
 - 58 Hammerin' Hank
 - 59 Goes out with
 - 60 Turk. flag
 - 61 Julietta
 - 62 Hosp. personnel
 - 63 Unruly gatherings
 - 66 South Seas islands
 - 67 Cassette
 - 68 Side
 - 70 Camp
 - 74 Revival meeting cry
 - 75 Lyric from Berlin
 - 81 Bring up
 - 82 Explosive
 - 83 Thesaurus author
 - 84 Pronoun for Caesar
 - 85 Island, in Le Mans
 - 86 Land of leprechauns
 - 89 Grandfather of Saul
 - 90 Used to be
 - 93 Freudian concerns
 - 94 Salary
 - 96 Dromedary
 - 98 Hindu prince
 - 99 Yesterday's end
 - 101 Old song
 - 105 "— Rhythm"
 - 106 Has as a goal
 - 107 Met performance
 - 108 Men
 - 111 Doesn't pass
 - 113 Wagner of baseball
 - 116 British composer
 - 117 Small boat, in Spain
 - 118 Oklahoman
 - 120 Lee's group: abbr.
 - 123 Question for Frere Jacques
 - 126 Lullaby finale
 - 129 Width times length
 - 130 Garden flower
 - 132 Melville work
 - 133 Recolor, in a way
 - 134 Fog
 - 135 See E2D
 - 136 Bjorn of the courts
 - 137 Tangles
 - 138 Obi
 - 139 Tenth president
 - 140 Unhumbled
 - 141 "Cabaret" costar

- DOWN
- 1 Boundary
 - 2 Clumsy
 - 3 Guided missile
 - 4 Lark
 - 5 Way around
 - 6 Dress style
 - 7 Notches
 - 8 Celt
 - 9 Capuchin monkey
 - 10 Biceps
 - 11 Worshipped
 - 12 Oldtime actress Lee et al.
 - 13 Polish city
 - 14 Cal. beach
 - 15 Expects
 - 16 Lasse, for
 - 17 One
 - 18 Cheer up
 - 19 Card game
 - 20 Prof. Higgins
 - 22 You don't —
 - 23 Triumph
 - 24 Bard's muse
 - 25 Odd
 - 26 Article
 - 28 Mentality
 - 29 Chinese VIP
 - 40 — bien
 - 41 Urban pell
 - 42 Seilers
 - 43 Movie dog
 - 45 Blue Moon
 - 46 Off foot
 - 47 In name only
 - 48 Lincoln
 - 50 Rotten
 - 51 In a mean way
 - 52 Sultans' ladies
 - 53 Swimming
 - 54 Gentle as —
 - 55 Home of the breva
 - 56 Correct texts
 - 59 Challenge
 - 60 Unrefined
 - 62 "I would if I could —"
 - 64 Hit
 - 65 Trees in an area
 - 66 "West Side Story" song
 - 69 Rabbit or Fox
 - 72 Cub of a kind
 - 73 Pier of films
 - 75 Bay window
 - 76 "Hagar the Hombler"
 - 77 Divine wine aurea
 - 78 Man's man
 - 79 Uncles' dial
 - 80 Comparative ending
 - 87 Cal. wine district
 - 88 Carry on
 - 91 Slightly open
 - 92 Room, in Seville
 - 94 Peruka and toupees
 - 95 Give it — (attempt)
 - 97 Lora of aorta
 - 98 Cong. persons: abbr.
 - 100 Setpetre
 - 101 Levantina
 - 102 Garden flower
 - 103 Printers' measures
 - 104 Electra
 - 108 Archie's daughter
 - 109 Exit
 - 110 Quarterback Joe
 - 111 Of animal life
 - 112 Poisonous gaa
 - 114 Small bill
 - 115 —foot oil
 - 118 Cheeses
 - 117 Beautiful
 - 116 Pacific islands
 - 119 Smells
 - 120 Framework
 - 121 In a foxy way
 - 122 Drinks
 - 124 Sound from
 - 125 — Nam
 - 126 Judicial
 - 127 Beautiful
 - 128 Expensive
 - 131 Swiss river

Diagramless

19 X 19, by Sunny Francis

- ACROSS
- 1 Memorandum
 - 5 Corrosion
 - 9 Speed demon
 - 10 Mother — (relative)
 - 12 Necre
 - 15 Attacks of chills and fever
 - 16 Moved smoothly
 - 17 Halo
 - 20 Sound of contentment
 - 21 Tree —
 - 22 Bow of a vessel
 - 23 Notica
 - 24 War god
 - 25 Ruler
 - 27 Culture medium
 - 28 Matched collection
 - 30 Buttressed
 - 33 Negative
 - 35 Mother —
 - 36 Inhomeland
 - 38 "—, vidi, vic"
 - 37 Monastery
 - 38 Material for suits
 - 39 Southern soldiers
 - 40 Work hard for short
 - 40 Myth. man-horse
 - 42 Aunt: Sp.
 - 43 Black-and-yellow bird
 - 44 — la la
 - 45 Grate
 - 47 It, ruler
 - 50 Apportion
 - 51 Ms. Little
 - 54 Ms. Bayes
 - 56 Chemists' workshops
 - 57 Greatest amount
 - 58 Work hard
 - 59 At this place
 - 60 Mother — nursery rhymes
 - 61 Mother — (bird)
 - 64 Mother — (four soil)
 - 65 Pale

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

- 72 Cub of a kind
- 73 Pier of films
- 75 Bay window
- 76 "Hagar the Hombler"
- 77 Divine wine aurea
- 78 Man's man
- 79 Uncles' dial
- 80 Comparative ending
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- 122 Drinks
- 124 Sound from
- 125 — Nam
- 126 Judicial
- 127 Beautiful
- 128 Expensive
- 131 Swiss river

CRYPTOGRAMS

- ESK FUNWINDO TAWYNHU GEKKIAT GNO
FUNWISPP! EDT WAYAWHAT KUA FUNWI.
—By Reba Dew
- CAIJ MATHERMUDIC CRYRDUE MATHODIS
PRYOS! AX RDJ PRXYISJ?
—By Barbara J. Rugg
- PUH TAKOF WNIPPR HODLEAD TUNERS?
TEYU FNfKKOFK DEE LIYR DE FEWS?
—By Charles Emory
- KRNEU YURT UTAKR SKEWER NEWAKSY.
—By William Newland

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

- Last Week's Cryptograms
- Wow! For the first time, one keen politician keeps all his cool promises.
 - It takes crackpots with jack to win the jackpot at one crack.
 - Snippy busybodies had better go to "Y" to get their snappy bodies busy.
 - By beautiful noseay, bit of nostalgia.

SITUATION WANTED

College graduate with long experience in Arabic and English translation, government and public relations. Currently employed with American newspaper. Seeking employment in Jordan. For more information call Sager Hattar, tel. 74716.

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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Decide what it is you want from loved ones and the best manner in which you can make long-range goals to secure worthwhile goals. Be especially gentle with all who approach you for favors or assistance and you win their continuing support.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good time to get things done. You see new faces and make new friends. Avoid expressing extreme opinions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Dwell on philosophical studies that can be helpful. Forget the past and concentrate on the new and more modern.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Trust your hunches and be out to where you can widen your horizons considerably. Mate or loved one is in a very cooperative mood.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Follow the Golden Rule in dealing with associates. Something important comes up that will take some time to handle. Be clever about it.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to be of help to others which can lead to lasting friendships. Devote some time to health-oriented activities.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good time to check wardrobe for busy days ahead. Some particular attention paid to mate pays off handsomely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Finish up some minor chores and then out to the amusements you like most. Put more effort into having a firmer structure for every phase of your living.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into philosophical studies that will elevate your consciousness. Try to please kin more.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Breaks are due to come your way. Money may come to you through the opposite sex or friends. Conditions brighten.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Confide in a good friend and gain the cooperation you need. Take time out for socializing.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Before you go out on social jaunts, clear up a misunderstanding with mate or loved one. It will be to your advantage.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good friend can assist you in a job you have to perform if you ask for help. Be careful of your wallet.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67121, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

THE WALTONS: THE MINSTREL

A 19-year-old, self-styled, wandering minstrel named Jamie shows up on the Walton family and causes young Mary Ellen to forsake her family and run away from home.

DOCUMENTARY: DESTINATION AMERICA

A one hour colour documentary about the emigration of the Poles to the U.S.

MANNIX: SURVIVOR WHO WASN'T

Mannix investigates a case involving heroin and prostitution.

OUT AND ABOUT

Captain's Cabin
The fashionable restaurant for you. Grille and Steak Street. Tel. 2187. AQABA. Open for lunch & dinner. Speciality Italian cuisine. Live music and dancing.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Alilyah School or CMS. Tel. 38063. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service - order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25582. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21863. Jabel Al Luwaidah, Harouz Circle. Tel. 38646. Jabel Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Church. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38888. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Peacocks

I REPEAT... READING IS IMPORTANT!

LET'S SAY, FOR INSTANCE, THAT YOU GET A LETTER FROM YOUR GRANDMOTHER...

YOU WANT TO BE ABLE TO READ WHAT SHE SAYS, DON'T YOU?

YOU THINK SHE'S WRITING JUST FOR HER HEALTH?

ADDY CAPP

THEY PAID ME, PET!

...PET?

MY BONUS CAME THROUGH TOO LATE TO STOP 'IM LEAVIN' ME - THANK 'EAVENS!

THE DOGS

YOU GAVE UP YOUR JOBS AS DOG CATCHERS. WHY?

THE DOGS STARTED CATCHING US!

ONLY THIS NOON TIME A DOG HAD THE NERVE TO TAKE A BITE OUT OF MY APPLE!

WELL -- YOU COULD ALWAYS GET ANOTHER APPLE!

AN ADAMS APPLE?

THE UNDISCOVERED

WELL, IT LOOKS LIKE THE KID IS GOING TO GIVE IT A TRY!

SNICKER SNICKER SNICKER

CRANK!

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

GERMANY
Facke
"Na wander you're invariably tired, Hilda — what you need is a habby."

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

"Just under two hundred pounds! A hog around that weight makes the leanest bacon, primest ribs and the sweetest hams."

WORLD RECORDS

The largest recorded distance for catching a thrown grape in the mouth is 50.29 m. (165 ft.) by Dr. Bruce Dobbs outside Parkview Hospital, Philadelphia on 13 June 1974.

The Page SEVEN Feature Photo

Stanley Spencer is perhaps one of the most important British religious artists since William Blake, and like that 18th century artist and poet combines unpretentious simplicity with mystical inspiration.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♠ A 9 7 5
♥ 10 7
♦ J 10 7 4
♣ K J 3

EAST
♠ K 8 2
♥ 6 4 2
♦ 8 6 5
♣ 10 6 5 2

SOUTH
♠ Q 10 6 4 3
♥ Q
♦ A 3 2
♣ A Q 8 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 4 ♥ 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♥.

Better planning would have brought the contract home. There was no certainty that West held the king of trumps for his four heart overall. But what was sure was that the endplay could not succeed if West was allowed to retain exit cards in clubs. Declarer, should have put this knowledge to good use.

After winning the ace of trumps, declarer should play three rounds of clubs. When West discards on the third club, declarer can revert to trumps. East can win the king and shift to diamonds, but this time West is in trouble after he wins the queen. He has been stripped of his exit cards.

If West returns a heart, and discard his diamond loser. If West leads a diamond, he is giving declarer a free finesse.

Note that it would not have helped East to exit with a club or his last trump rather than a diamond. Declarer wins and endplays West by leading a low diamond from his hand toward the jack-ten.

The art of being a bridge detective is not as difficult as it may seem. The bidding and play yield an abundant amount of evidence, so it's simply a matter of learning to put the pieces of the puzzle together. Consider this hand.

North-South did well to get to four spades after West's barrage. A cautious North might have passed, in which case West would have bought the contract, for South can do no more. However, North had his eye on the vulnerability and decided that a stab at four spades was worth the risk.

West started with his two top hearts, declarer ruffing the second round. The best chance to avoid two diamond losers was to project an endplay, so declarer started by leading ace and another trump. Had West held the king, this plan might have succeeded. Unfortunately, East won the king of spades

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIDAY
YONJE
CATBUD
VENCOL

Print answer here:

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE BERET SURETY PERMIT
Answer: Sickening when it goes up—TEMPERATURE

Sorry I'm late... machine broke down...

WHAT THE SAUSAGE MAKER'S WIFE SAID.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Illustrious
- Trigon
- Turn aside
- To sniff out
- Spanish goddess of motherhood
- Cation
- Ingrained
- Guard
- Posts
- Egyptian god of pleasure
- Gusset
- Net
- Layer of brain matter
- Labor leader
- World organization
- Have being
- Uncanny
- Egyptian goddess of motherhood
- Jackets and ties
- Eternal City
- Master
- Tibetan marmot
- Idolons
- Antiseptic solution
- Tissue
- Ductile
- River to the North
- Vindicate
- Jewish ascetics
- DOWN
- Cheese
- Arctic gull genus
- Sea
- Waterfall
- Mongolian
- And in Latin
- Fender bump
- Impetuous
- Pretext
- Receipts
- Al hand
- Caama
- Approximate
- Draft animals
- Shem's son
- Corpuence
- In good season
- Barn
- Actual being
- Digestive medicine
- Fanon
- Discloses
- Roman ruins
- Eurytus's daughter
- Beverages
- Pike-like fish
- Apply
- Plural ending

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures

Ethiopia still after "hired killers"

LONDON, May 7 (R). — Ethiopian authorities today launched a second operation to search for "hired killers" in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa Radio reported.

Only vehicles with special passes or diplomatic plates would be allowed to operate, though the latter could be searched if the situation demanded, the radio said.

It said that in the previous search operation lasting six days, a number of hired killers had been captured and others who resisted arrest and tried to escape were "liquidated". It did not say when this took place.

Nkomo: U.S. will not sponsor Rhodesia talks

LONDON, May 7 (AFP). — The United States has renounced the idea of co-sponsoring with Britain a constitutional conference on Rhodesia, national leader Joshua Nkomo said here yesterday.

Britain in its efforts to solve the Rhodesian problem. Mr. Nkomo said members of the Patriotic Front would welcome any U.S. help on condition it was offered outside the framework of the conference on Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo stressed that Rhodesian nationalists rejected direct participation of any country other than Britain in such a conference, whether it was the U.S. or any other power.

SWAPO thought likely to be admitted to new Namibia talks

CAPE TOWN, May 7 (R). — Representatives of the big five Western nations which had talks with the South African government last week on the future of South West Africa (Namibia) will visit the territory next week, the U.S. embassy said today.

talks, in Windhoek, capital of the territory, would be with delegates from the South African-sponsored Turnhalle constitutional conference on South West Africa and members of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The American statement today said the five governments "are in the process of briefing interested parties on these discussions."

Iraq's new found stability shows signs of continuing

By Bernd Debusmann BAGHDAD, May 7 (R). — Once a plotters' paradise, Iraq has emerged as one of the most stable countries in the Arab World and the odds are that stability is here to stay.

In the nine years since the Baath Party took power in a neatly-executed coup, a series of reform measures has given the Iraqi man in the street a more equitable share in the national wealth than in most other Middle East countries -- and the party has tightened its grip on every institution of the state.

Hussein. If it was, he must be stronger now than before." Mr. Hussein, Vice President of the ruling Revolutionary Council and number two in the Iraqi hierarchy, is in effective control of the party machinery and acts as the country's prime minister.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

- * ANKARA, May 7 (AFP). — Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today called on the United States Congress to approve legislation that would lift restrictions on arms sales to Turkey. Mr. Demirel warned that a congressional subcommittee's rejection of the bill proposed by President Carter would lead to "very bad results" if upheld by the legislature.
- * NEW YORK, May 7 (AFP). — Mr. John Erlichman, former chief Domestic Affairs Adviser to ex-President Richard Nixon, today said Mr. Nixon was still lying about his role in the Watergate affair. In an article for publication Monday in New York Magazine, Mr. Erlichman termed the ex-president's version of the scandal "a snappy and maudlin rationalisation that will be tested and found false."
- * ATHENS, May 7 (R). — The Greek Prime Minister Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, leaves for London tomorrow to attend NATO's ministerial council, during which he will meet President Carter to discuss Greek-Turkish disputes. Mr. Carter is known to be anxious to help the two NATO members to settle their differences so that the southeastern flank of NATO can be preserved. Greece and Turkey are at odds over Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.
- * PARIS, May 7 (AFP). — The seven scientific experiments planned for the European space satellite Geos are now being carried out although the satellite failed to reach its intended orbit. The European Space Agency (ESA) announced today. The European Space Centre at Darmstadt, West Germany, put all the satellite's instruments into operation during the week and verified that they were functioning properly.
- * GABORONE, May 7 (R). — One person was killed and many wounded when a band grenade was buried into a night-club in Francistown early today, police said here. A spokesman said the number of wounded was not known precisely, but one unconfirmed report put it at 80. Several required hospital treatment. Police said it was not known who threw the grenade into the Mophane Social Club or why.
- * NARITA, Japan, May 7 (R). — A plane landed today at Tokyo's new international airport in the first test flight since it was completed in 1973. Riot police were on guard to deal with farmers and leftwing activists who have been opposed to the introduction of the airport for 11 years. The test flight to the airport, 60 kms, east of Tokyo, became possible after two high towers were demolished yesterday. The towers were erected by farmers and leftwing activists in their fight against the airport. As the test flight began, more than 800 people staged protest rallies and demonstrations outside its perimeter. In scuffles with riot police, 21 protestors, including four women, were arrested, police said.
- * MAPUTO, May 7 (AFP). — Mozambique President Samora Machel returned here yesterday from visits to Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland and praised their "correct position" over events in Southern Africa.

Concluded in Algiers in March, 1975, the deal provided for an end to Iranian support for the Kurdish rebels in exchange for Iraqi concessions on the disputed Shatt Al Arab waterway on the two countries' southern borders.

Zaire puts 7 captured newsmen on show before freeing them

KINSHASA, May 7 (R). — Seven dishvelled Western journalists detained in Zaire were set free yesterday after appearing in a bizarre "show trial" before colleagues and diplomats during which they were accused of being spies.

Meet opens for Islamic radio

ABU DHABI, May 7 (R). — The Executive Council of the Islamic Broadcasting Services Organisation met here today to prepare for a two-day conference in Abu Dhabi tomorrow of the organisation's General Assembly.

U.S. to produce power by nuclear fusion

SALZBURG, May 7 (R). — The United States will be producing electricity by fusion, the power the sun uses, before the turn of the century, a U.S. energy official predicted today.

Djibouti votes for independence today

PARIS, May 7 (AFP). — More than 100,000 people go to the polls in the French territory of Afars and Issas (TFAI) tomorrow to vote for independence and choose their first national assembly.

Pretoria accepts U.S. formal approach over Andrew Young's visit

JOHANNESBURG, May 7 (R). — The U.S. government has approached South Africa officially about a visit by America's controversial U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Reuters today.

U.K. football roundup Liverpool roll on; City doom Tottenham

LONDON, May 7 (R). — A late goal by Jimmy Case today saved Liverpool a point with a 1-1 draw at Queen's Park Rangers and kept open for a few days longer the question whether they can retain the English soccer championship.

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U.S. to produce power by nuclear fusion

SALZBURG, May 7 (R). — The United States will be producing electricity by fusion, the power the sun uses, before the turn of the century, a U.S. energy official predicted today.

Djibouti votes for independence today

PARIS, May 7 (AFP). — More than 100,000 people go to the polls in the French territory of Afars and Issas (TFAI) tomorrow to vote for independence and choose their first national assembly.

Pretoria accepts U.S. formal approach over Andrew Young's visit

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ARAB HORSE RACES THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

has the pleasure to invite the public to attend its horse racing meet on Sunday, May 8 at 3 p.m. at the Royal Racing Club in Marka. A group of the best Arab horses will run in the races. Entrance fee 150 fill.